REFERENCES

- Adeokun, L.A. (1981). 'Social aging in Yoruba women', in adaptability and aging (Vol.2).

 Paris: International Centre of Social Gerontology.
- Anderson, J.L. (2003). Race, Gender, and Sexuality: Philosophical issues of identity and justice. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc.
- AngloGold Ashanti Annual Report (2009)
- Anker, R. & Hein, C. (1986). Sex inequalities in urban employment in the third world. New York: St Martin's Press.
- Anon (2003). Impact of mining on Women's health. Paper presented at the Indian Women and Mining Seminar. Delphi.
- Arksey, H., & Knight, P. (1999). Interviewing for social scientists. London: Sage.
- Arrow, K. J. (1973). "The Theory of Discrimination," in Discrimination in Labor Markets. (pp. 3-33). Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Bailey, C.A. (1996). A guide to field research. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge.
- Baker, M.J. (2003). Data Collection-Questionnaire Design. *The Marketing Review*. 3: 343-370.
- Becker, G. S. (1957). *The economics of discrimination*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Benokraitis, N., & Feagin, J. (1986). *Modern Sexism*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc.

- Booyens, S.A. (2006). The Scorecard for the Broad-Based Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter for the South African Mining Industry: A Performance Measuring Instrument. Masters dissertation, North-West University
- Bryman, A. (1998). Quantity and quality in social research. London: Routledge.
- Byrne, M. M. (2001). AORN Journal, April
- Calitz, P.L. (2004). The Experience of Women in the Platinum Mining Industry. Masters Dissertation. Potchefstroom, North-West University.
- CCMA Info Sheet. (2002, January): Discrimination.
- Coburn, J. (1997). Viewpoint: Sexual Harassment: Why is Society Shocked? National Now Times. 29(1), 1-4.
- Coffey, A., & Atkinson, P. (1996). *Making sense of qualitative data: Complementary research strategies*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Collins English Dictionary (2003). Accessed 8 July 2010 from http://www.thefreedictionary.com/discrimination
- Collinson, D., Knights, D. & Collinson, M. (1990). *Managing to Discriminate*. London: Routledge.
- Coplan, D. (2000). Popular Culture in Southern Africa, in the uncertain promise of Southern Africa. Y. Bradshaw & S. Ndegwa (Eds.), Bloomington: Indiana U. Press.
- Cumming, T. G., & Huse, E. F. (1989). Organizational development and change (4th ed.) St. Paul, MN: West Publishing., pp108-111

- David, D. (2005). Academia's Glass Ceiling, 8 (3)1-88.
- Davis, S. (2006). Gender equality in the workplace. Retrieved 7 September 2010, from http://sharondavis.co.za
- Department of Labour. (2009). Commission for Employment Equity Annual Report.
- Dikane, M.P. (2006). The Implementation of Employment Equity and Affirmative Action as a tool of balancing the injustices of the past in the mining industry. Unpublished masters dissertation, Potchefstroom: North-West University.
- Dinan, C. (1983) 'Sugar daddies and gold-diggers: The white-collar single women in Accra'. Oppong, C (Ed.)
- Dipboye, L.R. & Colella, A. (2005) Discrimination at Work: The Psychological and Organizational Bases. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
- Discrimination definition. Retrieved on 28 July 2010 from http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/discrimination.html.
- Discrimination definition. Retrieved on 28 July 2010 from http://www.dictionary.refer ence.com/browse/discrimination.
- DRDGOLD (2009). Sustainable Development Report
- Duguid, S. (2003). 'At least here we are equal with the men'.
- DUMSANI, J. (1998). Unstructured interview. Polifin. Sasolburg.
- Exxaro Directors. Retrieved 28 July 2010 from http://www.exxaro.com/content/ about/directors.asp.

- Franz, L. (2000). Women at the Rock Face. Mining Weekly, 11-17 August 2000
- Frey, T.J. (1997). Women's roles grow in western coal. Coal Age. 102, 2.
- Geis, F. L. (1993). Self-fulfilling prophesies: A social psychological view of gender. In A. E. Beall & R. J. Sternberg (Eds.), The psychology of gender (pp. 9-54). New York: Guilford.
- Giorgi, A. (1985). Sketch of a psychological phenomenological method. In A Giorgi (Ed.), *Phenomenology and psychologica1 research*. Pittsburgh, PA: Duquesne University Press.
- Gold Fields (2009) Annual Report
- Graham, M.E. & Hotchkiss, J. (2003). Which Industries are the best employers for Women? An application of a new Equal Employment Opportunity Index. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.
- Haffajee, F. (2009). Upping the ante on women. Aug 09, City Press
- Harmony (2010). Sustainable Development Report
- Heilman, M. E. (1983). Sex bias in work settings: The lack of fit model. Research in Organizational Behaviour, 5, 227-298.
- Hemenway, K. (1995). Human Nature and the Glass Ceiling in Industry that was published in Communications of the ACM in 1995. 38(1) 55-62.
- Henning, E., Van Rensburg, W., & Sit, B. (2004). Finding your way in qualitative research. Pretoria: Van Schaik

Hoadley, M. (2003, August). In the shadow of the sun, women in mining in southern Africa. Paper presented at the women in mining conference: voices for change. Madang, Papua New Guinea,

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki. Accessed on 28 July 2010.

http://www.stopvaw.org. Accessed 28 on July 2010.

Huysamen, G.K. (1993). *Methodology for the social and behavioural sciences*. Halfway House, Midrand: Southern Book Publishers.

ILO Convention 45 of 1935, http://www.ilo.org

Imari, F. (2001). Sex in the Workplace. USA: Silver Lake Publishing.

Implats Directors. Retrieved11 August 2010 from http://www.implats.co.za/a/a_i.asp.

- Jack, D.C. (1991). Silencing the self: woman and depression. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
- Jankowicz, A.D. (2000). Business research projects, 3rd Edition. London: Business Press
- Jodi, M.M. (2008). A Challenge That Any Woman Can Achieve. American Jails, Nov/Dec2008, 22 (5)2-19.
- Johnson, N. (2006). Cameroon: The Status of Women -- Cedaw Report Summary. Women's International Network News, Winter 2001, 27(1)4-66.
- Johnson, N. (2006). In mines' depths, S. Africa's women find equality. October 15, p3

- Jorgensen, D.L. (1989) Participant Observation: A Methodology for Human Studies, Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.
- Kanter, R. M. (1977). Men and Women of the Corporation. New York: Basic Books.
- Karanja, W. W. (1981) 'Women and work: A study of female and male attitudes in the modern sector of an African metropolis'. In Helen Ware (ed).
- Kazmin, A. L. (1997). They put a lock in my mouth. Scholastic Update, 04/11/97. 129(13)1-7
- Khumba Directors. Retrieved on 11 August 2010 from http://www.kumba.co.za.
- Khuzwayo, W. (2010). Shabangu blasts mines over 'menial' reforms. Business Report. 14 September. Retrieved on 16 September 2010 from http://www.businessreport.co.za.
- Krefting, L. (1991). Rigor in qualitative research: the assessment of trustworthiness. *American Journal of Occupational Therapy, 45(3),* 214-22.
- Kvale, S. (1996). *Interviews: An introduction to qualitative research interviewing*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Kyser Chaz., (2008, July). *Handling Sex Discrimination in the Workplace Chicago*: The University of Chicago Press.
- Lazcano, 0. (2002). Gender stereotype-like indicators of work organization in factories of the Puebla and Tlaxcala states in Mexico. International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics, March 31, 1-10
- Lonmin Plc (2009) Annual Report

- Macdonald, B. (1996). Employee training and development in applying affirmative action. Potchefstroom, University of North West
- Macdonald, I. (2003). TUNNEL VISION: WOMEN'S RIGHTS UNDERMINED? Women in mining conference. Mining Ombudsman. Oxfam Community Aid Abroad. August 3. p.3-8. Retrieved 3 August 2010 from M:\WinMining\source_files\Ingrid MacDonald.doc
- Mai-Dalton, R. & Sullivan, J. (1981). The effects of managers' sex on the assignment to a challenging or a dull task and reasons for the choice. Academy of Management Journal, 24(3)603-612.
- Malherbe, S. & Segal, N. (2000). A Perspective on the South African Mining Industry in the 21st Century. Chamber of Mines of South Africa. Cape Town, Graduate School of Business of University of Cape Town.
- Marshall, G. (1998). A Dictionary of Sociology. Retrieved 4 October 2010, from http://www.encyclopedia.com.
- McCulloch, J. (2003). Journal of Southern African Studies: Women Mining Asbestos in South Africa1893–1980, 29(2)413-432. RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia: EBSCO Publishing.
- MEPC (1999). Women in Mining: Increasing Access and Participation, Johannesburg
- Meulenberg-Buskens, I. (1994). *Manual for the free attitude interview technique*. Pretoria: Human Science Research Council.
- Miller, W. L., & Crabtree, B. F. (1992). Primary care research: A multimethod typology and qualitative road map. In B. F. Crabtree & W. L. Miller (Eds.), *Doing qualitative research. Research methods for primary care* (Vol. 3). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

- Mining gets dirty with sexist rant at Anglo's Carroll. Retrieved on 2 September 2010, from http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2009/jul/09/boustred-attacks-carroll
- Mining sector still sexist. Retrieved on 2 September 2010, from http://www.fin24.com/ Business/Mining-sector-still-sexist-20061218
- Mogosetsi, S.E. (2003). Blackman's Experiences Regarding Women's and Children's Rights A Social Work Perspective. Unpublished Masters Dissertation, Potchefstroom, University for Christian Higher Education.
- Mokubela, K.V. (2004). Eliminating the inequities faced by women in the workplace. Masters Dissertation. Potchefstroomse, Universiteit vir Christelike Hoer Onderwys.
- Mollamahmutoglu, M. (2004). Labour Law. Ankara: Turhan Publications.
- Morris, B. (2005). How corporate America is betraying women. Fortune, 2005, 65-74.
- Moustakas, C. (1994). Phenomenological research methods. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Mouton, J. (1996) Understanding social research. Pretoria: Van Schaik.
- Mouton, J. & Marais, H.C. (1993). Basic concepts in the methodology of the social sciences (Revised ed.). Pretoria: Human Sciences Research Council.
- Mungazi, D. (1996). Gathering under the mango tree: Values in traditional culture in Africa. New York: Peter Lang Publishers.
- Nixon, W. (2002). Sexual harassment in the workplaces. Center for women and work, New Jersey, USA

- Obbo, C. (1980) African women: Their struggle for economic independence. London: Zed Press.
- Omery, A. (1983). Phenomenology: A method for nursing research. *ANS: Advances in Nursing Science*, *5*(2), 49-63.
- Onstad, E. (2006). SA women push for top spots in mining. Retrieved 22 July 2010 from http://www.mg.co.za/article/2006-12-18-sa-women-push-for-top-spots-in-mining
- Oppenheim, A.N., (1992). Questionnaire design, interviewing and attitude measurement, (2nd ed) Printer Publishers, London.
- Ottaway, R.N. (1979). Agents at work. London: Associated Business Press.
- Phelps, E. S. (1972): "The Statistical Theory of Racism and Sexism," American Economic Review, 62(4)659-61.
- Ranchod, S. (2001, August). *Mining Minerals Sustainable Development Southern Africa*, Research Topic 3: Mining and Society, GENDER AND MINING: WORKPLACE, MMSDSA Regional Research, African Institute of Corporate Citizenship.
- Rubin, H.J. & Rubin, I.S. (2005) *Qualitative interviewing: the art of hearing data.* Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Schurink, W. J., Schurink, E. M. & Poggenpoel, M. (1998). Focus group interviewing and audiovisual methodology in qualitative research. In A. S. De Vos (Ed.), Research at grass roots, a primer in care professions. Pretoria: Van Schaik.
- Sinclair, A. (1998). Harassment: Discrimination in Interpretation. Blackstone Press Ltd.
- Singer, R. (2002). South African women gain ground below surface. USA Today, 1-2, May.p3
- SOUTH AFRICA. (1997). Basic Conditions of Employment Act, Act No. 75, 1997. Pretoria: State Printers.

- SOUTH AFRICA. (1996). The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- SOUTH AFRICA. (1998). *Employment Equity Act, no. 55 of 1998*. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- SOUTH AFRICA. (2000). *Government Gazette* Cape Town 9 February 2000, VOL 416, No. 20876
- SOUTH AFRICA. (2003). Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, No. 53 of 2003. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- SOUTH AFRICA. (2004). Broad Based Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter for the South African Mining Industry. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- SOUTH AFRICA. (2004). *The Scorecard for the Broad Based Socio-Economic*. Pretoria: Government Printer.
- South African Women in Mining Association, DME, 2000
- Struwig, F.W. & Stead, G.B. (2004). *Planning, designing and reporting research*. Cape Town: Pearson Education South Africa.
- The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language. 2010. 4th edition. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company.
- Turrell, R. (1986). *Diamonds and Migrant Labour in South Africa 1869-1910*. Retrieved on 30 September 2010 from http://www.historytoday.com/rob-turrell/diamonds-and-migrant-labour-south-africa-1869-1910

- VAN WYK, C. DE. W. & PIENAAR, H. (2000). Changing Patterns of employee and union Participation: Toward New System of Industrial Relations? 12" World Congress. Tokyo (May 29-June 2). Vol:3. p6
- Wagner, C.G. (2008). Futurist, Progress Report on Discrimination against Women. May/Jun2008, 42(3)1-9.
- Welman, J.C. & Kruger, S.J. (1999). Research *methodology for the business and administrative sciences*. Cape Town, Oxford University Press.
- Wickham, M.D. 2004. Industrial Cluster Development: The Role of Government in a Regional Australian Economy. *Doctoral Thesis*.
- Whittock, M. (2002). Women's experiences of non-traditional employment: Is gender equality in this area a possibility? Construction Management & Economics, 20(5)449-455.
- Wilkinson, C.W. (1985). A critical Guide to the Literature of Women Coal Miners. Labour Studies, I (I), 25-46.
- Willie, C.V., Rieker, P.P., Kramer, B.M. & Brown, B.S. (1995). *Mental Health, Racism, and Sexism*. United States of America: University of Pittsburg Press.
- Woods, N.F. & Catanzaro, M. (1988). Nursing research: Theory and practice. St Louis: Mosbey.
- Woolley, R. (2005). Everyone's guide to Black Economic Empowerment. South Africa: Zebra Press.
- Zwane, P. Z. & Ledwaba, M. F., (2007). "Sisters set the pace at Lonmin mines". Sister Namibia. Retrieved 27 May 2010 from http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_hb281 /is 5-6 19/ai_n29416790/

ANNEXURE A

Commission for Employment Equity Annual Report 2009/2010 - Sections

Table 4: EAP by race and gender

Economically Active Population (EAP)										
	Male		Female							
AM	African male	39.2%	AF	African female	34.2%					
CM	Coloured male	6.1%	CF	Coloured female	5.2%					
IM	Indian male	1.9%	IF	Indian female	1.1%					
WM	White male	6.7%	WF	White female	5.5%					
FM	Foreign male	0%	FF	Foreign female	0%					

Source: Department of Labour: Commission for Employment Eqity - Annual Report 2009/2010

Figure 1: Workforce population distribution for Top Management for all employers

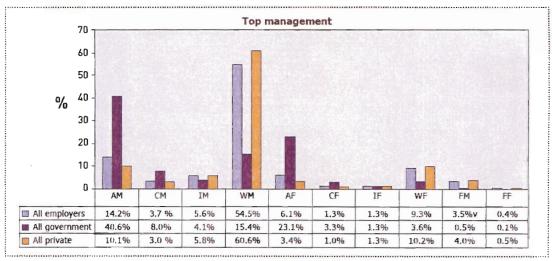
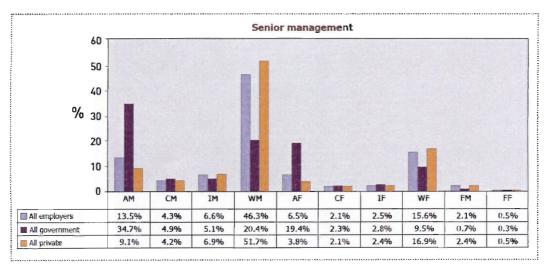


Table 5: Industry sector workforce profile percentage population distribution at the Top Management level by race and gender

Occupational		Ma	le			Fem	ale		Foreign	National	Total
levels	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Male	Female	
Agriculture	8.5%	2.4%	0.4%	76.7%	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%	8.5%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Mining and Quarrying	13.6%	1.4%	1.9%	68.5%	3.4%	0.3%	0.0%	6.1%	4.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Manufacturing	6.8%	2.5%	6.2%	64.4%	2.1%	0.9%	1.0%	7.8%	7.8%	0.6%	100.0%
Electricity, Gas and Water	27.7%	4.0%	5.1%	29.3%	16.2%	1.7%	1.2%	3.7%	9.2%	1.7%	100.0%
Construction	10.9%	4.2%	5.0%	69.5%	1.9%	0.6%	0.7%	4.8%	2.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Retail and Motor Trade/Repair Service	4.7%	2.1%	5.9%	69.9%	0.9%	0.5%	1.2%	10.9%	3.4%	0.6%	100.0%
Wholesale Trade/ Commercial Agents/ Allied Services	4.6%	3.5%	7.7%	68.2%	1.9%	1.1%	1.7%	9.2%	2.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Catering/ Accommodation/ other trade	10.1%	1.7%	3.6%	57.2%	3.0%	1.7%	0.8%	18.0%	2.8%	1.1%	100.0%
Transport/ Storage/ Communications	19.5%	4.5%	6.6%	46.9%	6.1%	0.8%	1.6%	8.7%	4.9%	0.4%	100.0%
Finance/Business Services	12.8	3.0%	6.8%	51.5%	6.8%	1.4%	1.9%	12.7%	2.5%	0.6%	100.0%
Community/Social/ Personal Services	28.9	6.5%	4.6%	30.2%	14.7%	2.8%	1.7%	9.6%	0.8%	0.2%	100.0%

Figure 4: Workforce population distribution for Senior Management for all employers



Senior management 60 50 40 -% 30 20 10 0 AM CM IM WM AF WE FM FF Private entities 8.0% 4.1% 7.0% 53.4% 3.0% 2.0% 2.4% 16.9% 2.5% 0.5% ■ Educational institutions 12.2% 5.3% 4.4% 34.0% 6.8% 2.4% 2.2% 29.8% 2.3% 0.6% 26.1% 30.8% 15.1% 8.8% 1.9% 0.6%

Figure 6: Workforce population distribution for Senior Management for private sector employers

Table 6: Industry sector workforce profile percentage population distribution at the Senior Management level for all employers by race and gender

Occupational	Male					Female				Foreign National		
levels	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Male	Female		
Agriculture	15.9%	2.9%	1.6%	61.8%	5.1%	0.9%	0.4%	10.4%	0.9%	0.1%	100.0%	
Mining and Quarrying	13.2%	2.3%	2.8%	65.5%	3.5%	0.3%	0.7%	9.0%	3.5%	0.3%	100.0%	
Manufacturing	7.0%	4.4%	8.0%	57.7%	2.7%	1.8%	2.0%	12.3%	3.7%	0.4%	100.0%	
Electricity, Gas and Water	22.1%	3.6%	5.7%	39.7%	11.6%	1.8%	2.0%	8.6%	4.2%	0.7%	100.0%	
Construction	11.8%	4.5%	4.8%	62.8%	3.8%	1.3%	1.1%	7.9%	1.8%	0.3%	100.0%	
Retail and Motor Trade/Repair Service	6.9%	5.0%	8.2%	50.8%	2.0%	2.1%	3.1%	19.8%	1.6%	0.5%	100.0%	
Wholesale Trade/ Commercial Agents/ Allied Services	8.0%	6.2%	10.0%	46.7%	2.6%	4.2%	2.9%	18.1%	1.0%	0.3%	100.0%	
Catering/ Accommodation/ other trade	12.8%	3.8%	3.7%	40.4%	7.6%	3.9%	2.0%	23.3%	1.9%	0.5%	100.0%	
Transport/ Storage/ Communications	12.4%	4.4%	10.5%	46.1%	5.0%	1.7%	2.1%	15.7%	1.5%	0.4%	100.0%	
Finance/Business Services	9.4%	3.6%	6.7%	45.6%	5.4%	2.1%	3.2%	20.9%	2.4%	0.8%	100.0%	
Community/Social/ Personal Services	27.9%	5.1%	5.1%	26.0%	15.3%	2.5%	2.9%	13.8%	1.0%	0.3%	100.0%	

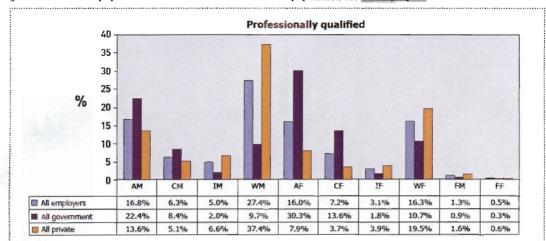


Figure 7: Workforce population distribution for Professionally Qualified for all employers

Table 7: Industry sector workforce profile percentage population distribution at the Professionally Qualified level by race and gender

Occupational	Male					Fem	ale		Foreign	National	Total
levels	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Male	Female	
Agriculture	21.2%	3.4%	1.8%	46.5%	9.3%	1.2%	0.9%	14.3%	1.2%	0.2%	100.0%
Mining and Quarrying	21.5%	2.5%	2.7%	51.3%	6.9%	0.7%	1.2%	11.0%	1.9%	0.3%	100.0%
Manufacturing	11.1%	5.5%	8.8%	46.3%	4.7%	2.6%	3.2%	15.5%	2.0%	0.4%	100.0%
Electricity, Gas and Water	23.9%	4.8%	6.5%	31.0%	16.0%	2.3%	2.8%	9.8%	2.4%	0.5%	100.0%
Construction	17.4%	6.3%	5.4%	51.7%	5.6%	1.2%	1.5%	7.5%	3.1%	0.3%	100.0%
Retail and Motor Trade/Repair Service	15.5%	7.3%	7.0%	27.5%	10.1%	7.4%	4.6%	19.4%	0.7%	0.4%	100.0%
Wholesale Trade/ Commercial Agents/ Allied Services	14.7%	6.6%	7.0%	33.1%	8.4%	5.4%	3.3%	21.0%	0.5%	0.1%	100.0%
Catering/ Accommodation/ other trade	17.2%	4.9%	3.5%	25.3%	15.2%	5.4%	2.4%	24.2%	1.5%	0.5%	100.6%
Transport/ Storage/ Communications	15.1%	5.8%	7.9%	39.8%	7.0%	2.8%	3.0%	17.4%	0.9%	0.3%	100.0%
Finance/Business Services	10.7%	4.8%	7.1%	31.8%	8.7%	4.4%	5.9%	24.5%	1.3%	0.8%	100.0%
Community/Social/ Personal Services	20.6%	8.0%	2.2%	11.6%	27.8%	12.8%	2.1%	13.3%	1.1%	0.5%	100.0%

Skilled 45 40 35 30 25 % 20 15 10 5 0 WM 0.9% 0.3% All employers 29.4% 6.0% 3.6% 15.0% 24.0% 5.4% 2.9% 12.6% 4.7% 39.6% 0.2% 34.6% 1.6% 6.8% 3.7% 1.3% 7.4% 0.2% Ali government 0.3% All private 26.0% 6.8% 4.9% 20.2% 14.1% 6.5% 3.8% 15.9% 1.4%

Figure 10: Workforce population distribution for Skilled for all employers

Table 8: Industry sector workforce profile percentage population distribution at the Skilled level by race and gender

Occupational	Male					Fen	Foreign	Total			
levels	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African :	Coloured	Indian	White	Male	Female	
Agriculture	33.1%	7.2%	1.6%	21.3%	16.8%	4.8%	1.1%	13.5%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Mining and Quarrying	39.3%	2.9%	0.9%	36.9%	7.0%.	0.8%	0.4%	6.8%	5.0%	0.1%	108.0%
Manufacturing	27.6%	9.7%	8.2%	26.3%	8.2%	4.8%	2.9%	17.3%	0.8%	0.2%	100.0%
Electricity, Gas and Water	36.8%	4.8%	2.9%	18.5%	23.2%	3.0%	1.8%	8.0%	0.6%	0.2%	100.0%
Construction	41.8%	7.8%	3.4%	24.3%	7.0%	1.8%	1.1%	7.4%	5.1%	0.2%	100.0%
Retail and Motor Trade/Repair Service	21.1%	8.0%	5.0%	16.5%	18.9%	11.2%	4.9%	14.1%	0.2%	0.1%	1.00.094
Wholesale Trade/ Commercial Agents/ Allied Services	24.7%	7.0%	6.2%	14.8%	17.3%	8.6%	4.2%	16.8%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%
Catering/ Accommodation/ other trade	24.6%	5.4%	3.0%	12.0%	23.5%	8.3%	3.5%	17.7%	1.3%	0.8%	100.0%
Transport/ Storage/ Communications	25.4%	8.4%	8.6%	21.1%	12.2%	5.5%	3.5%	15.6%	0.5%	0.2%	100.0%
Finance/Business Services	18.0%	5.7%	4.8%	12.9%	19.4%	9.9%	6.4%	21.9%	0.5%	11.5%	100.0%
Community/Social/ Personal Services	32.1%	4.8%	1.8%	7.0%	37.1%	4.3%	1.9%	10.4%	0.4%	0.3%	100.0%

Table 9: Percentage population distribution of people with disabilities by race and gender for <u>all employers</u>

Occupational		M	ale			Fei	male	Foreign	Total		
levels	A	C	I	W	A	C	1	W	Male	Female	
Top Management	25	4	12	168	12	2	4	32	1	0	260
	9.6%	1.5%	4.6%	64.6%	4.6%	0.8%	1.5%	12.3%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Senior	93	24	57	346	62	12	10	89	10	1	704
Management	13.2%	3.4%	8.1%	49.1%	8.8%	1.7%	1.4%	12.6%	1.4%	0.1%	100.0%
Professionally	565	128	168	1 912	414	80	53	562	19	8	3 909
qualified, experienced specialists, mid-management	14.5%	3.3%	4.3%	48.9%	10.6%	2.0%	1.4%	14.4%	0.5%	0.2%	100.0%
Skilled technical	2 235	626	606	2 554	1 185	344	246	1 396	90	18	9 300
and academically qualified workers, junior management	24.0%	6.7%	6.5%	27.5%	12.7%	3.7%	2.6%	15.0%	1.0%	0.2%	100.0%
Semi-skilled and	6 144	1 051	648	1 415	3 455	902	346	1 505	172	10	15 648
discretionary decision making	39.3%	6.7%	4.1%	9.0%	22.1%	5.8%	2.2%	9.6%	1.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Unskilled and	4 936	388	149	217	2 092	222	60	177	714	5	8 960
defined decision making	55.1%	4.3%	1.7%	2.4%	23.3%	2.5%	0.7%	2.0%	8.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Total permanent	13 998	2 221	1 640	6 612	7 220	1 562	719	3 761	1 006	42	38 781
	36.1%	5.7%	4.2%	17.0%	18.6%	4.0%	1.9%	9.7%	2.6%	0.1%	100.0%
Temporary	731	97	19	79	971	86	5	53	6	2	2 049
employees	35.7%	4.7%	0.9%	3.9%	47.4%	4.2%	0.2%	2.6%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%
Grand Total	147 29	2 318	1 659	6 691	8 191	1 648	724	3 814	112	44	40 830

ANNEXURE B RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of the questionnaire is to obtain information regarding whether perceived woman discrimination does exist in the mining sector. Information obtained will be used by the researcher only for the purposes of this study. You are guaranteed ethical and careful use of the information. You are assured that your response will be treated as highly confidential, and that participation in this study is on the basis of anonymity. Please participate as sincerely and as co-operatively as possible, and this will be invaluable in the analysis, recommendations, and conclusion of this study. The interviewee is free to decline to answer some or all of the questions posed.

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Would you please tell me a little bit about yourselves and your background?

- 1. How old are you?
 - A. Under 25 years
 - B. 25 34 years
 - C. 35 44 years
 - D. 45 54 years
 - E. 55 or older
- 2. What is your gender
 - A. Female
 - B. Male
- 3. What is your racial group?
 - A. Black
 - B. Coloured

- C. Indian
- D. White
- 4. Level of education
 - A. Below grade 12
 - B. Grade 12
 - C. Technical certificate
 - D. Diploma/Degree

SECTION B: EMPLOYMENT PARTICULARS

- 1. What is your Job title/Position at work?
- 2. How long have you been on this position?
 - A. Less than 5 years
 - B. 05 09 years
 - C. 10 14 years
 - D. 15 20 years
- 3. How long have you worked for the mining sector?
 - A. Less than 5 years
 - B. 05 09 years
 - C. 10 14 years
 - D. 15 20 years

SECTION C: UNDERSTANDING OF DISCRIMINATION AND WORK EXPERIENCE

- 1. What is woman discrimination? (Explain in your own words).
- 2. Do you think woman discrimination exists in the mining sector? (Explain why do you say it does or it doesn't exist)
- 3. Have you experienced or witnessed any attempts in the workplace to downgrade or attack woman because of their gender or sex?

- How it was done? Explain; Give example/s of incidences to support your answer?
- How did the experience affect you/make you feel?
- How did the experience affect your work performance?
- 4. Have you been subjected or witnessed a female colleague being subjected to different treatment than male colleagues, who are equally qualified?
 - How it was done? Explain; Give example/s of incidences to support your answer?
 - How did the experience affect you/make you feel?
 - How did the experience affect your work performance?
- 5. Have you been subjected or witnessed a female colleague being subjected to derogatory remarks?
 - How it was done? Explain; Give example/s of incidences to support your answer?
 - How did the experience affect you/make you feel?
 - How did the experience affect your work performance?
- 6. Have you been place or witnessed a female colleague being place in working conditions which made it impossible to perform your/their job?
 - How it was done? Explain; Give example/s of incidences to support your answer?
 - How did the experience affect you/make you feel?
 - How did the experience affect your work performance?
- 7. If the answer is YES to any of the questions from 6 10, did you/they lodge a complaint with management and how was the complaint handled by management?
- 8. Have you or a female colleague ever been discouraged by male colleagues or supervisor to execute a task related to your/their job because or your/their gender?
 - If the answer is YES, how did you or they react to this?
 - How did you feel about this?
- 9. Have you or a female colleague ever been discouraged by male colleagues or supervisor, to apply for a promotion/senior position because of your/their gender?

- If the answer is YES, how did you or they react to this?
- How did you feel about this?

10. What should be done to eliminate woman discrimination in the mining sector?

ANNEXURE C PROTOCOL FOR ANALYSIS OF DATA

by Tesch (in Technikon SA, 2001: 62)

- a) Get a sense of the whole. Read through all the transcriptions carefully and perhaps jot down some ideas as they come to mind.
- b) Pick one document (one interview) which could be the most interesting, the shortest or the one on top of the pile. Go through it, asking yourself, what is this all about? Do not think abut the "substance" of the information, but rather its underlying meaning. Write thoughts in the margin.
- c) When you have completed the task for several informants, make a list of the topics that have emerged. Cluster together similar topics. Form these topics into columns that might be arrayed as major topics, unique topics, and leftovers (they have no specific category).
- d) Now take this list and go back to the data. Abbreviate the topics as codes and write the codes next to the appropriate segments of the text. Try out this preliminary organising scheme to see whether new categories and codes emerge.
- e) Find the most descriptive wording for your topics and turn them into categories.

 Look at reducing your total list of categories by grouping topics that relate to each other. Perhaps draw lines between your categories to show the interrelationships.
- f) Make a final decision on the abbreviation for each category and alphabetise these codes.
- g) Assemble the data material belonging to each category in one place and perform preliminary analysis.
- h) If necessary recode your existing data.